

PRO

PROFOUND. *adj.* [*profund*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places.

All else deep snow and ice,
A gulf profound, as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damietta and mount Casius old.

Milton.

He hath hither thrust me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus profound.

Milton.

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind; as, a profound treatise.

3. Lowly; humble; submissive.

What words wilt thou use to move thy God to hear thee?
what humble gestures? what profound reverence?

Du'pa.

4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom. Not orators only with the people, but even the very profoundest disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most.

Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.

5. Deep in contrivance.

The revolters are profound to make slaughter, though I
have been a rebuker of them.

Hesla v. 2.

PROFOUND. *n. f.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea.

God, in the fathomless profound,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.

Sandys.

Now I die absent in the vast profound;
And me without myself the seas have drown'd.

Dryden.

2. The abyss.

If some other place th' ethereal king
Possesses lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this profound.

Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.

To PROFOUND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot profound into the hidden things of nature, nor
see the first springs that set the rest a-going.

Glanvil.

PROFOUNDLY. *adv.* [from *profound*.]

1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so profoundly?
The virgin started at her father's name,
And sigh'd profoundly, conscious of the shame.

Shakespeare.

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight.

Domenichino was profoundly skill'd in all the parts of painting,
but wanting genius, he had less of nobleness.

Dryden.

PROFOUNDNESS. *n. f.* [from *profound*.]

1. Depth of place.

Their wits, which did every where else conquer hardness,
were with profoundness here over-matched.

Hooker.

2. Depth of knowledge.

The other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure.

Milton.

PROFUSE. *adj.* [*profusus*, Lat.] Lavish; too liberal; prodigal; overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, profuse of flow'rs,
Penfive I sat.

Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.

Oh liberty, thou goddess heav'nly bright,
Profuse of blis, and pregnant with delight.

Addison.

Once long dead has a due proportion of praise; in which,
whilst he liv'd, his friends were too profuse, and his enemies
too sparing.

Addison.

PROFUSELY. *adv.* [from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishly; prodigally.

Then spring the living herbs profusely wild.

Thomson.

2. With exuberance.

One of a mean fortune manages his store with extreme
parsimony; but, with fear of running into profuseness, never
arrives to the magnificence of living.

Dryden.

Profuseness of doing good, a soul unsatisfied with all it has
done, and an unextinguished desire of doing more.

Dryden.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness, and ends
in madness and folly.

Atterbury's Sermons.

PROFUSION. *n. f.* [*profusio*, Lat. *profusio*, Fr. from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire?
Thy vast profusion to the factious nobles.

Rowe.

2. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion.

He was desirous to avoid not only profusions, but the least
effusion of christian blood.

Hayward.

The great profusion and expence
Of his revenues bred him much offence.

Daniel.

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds
with a great profusion of commodities of its own growth,
very convenient for other countries.

Addison.

The fair profusion, yellow Autumn spics.

Thomson.

To PROG. *v. n.*

1. To rob; to steal.

To shift meanly for provisions. A low word.
She went out progg'ing for provisions as before.

L'Estr.

PROG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. A low word.

PRO

O nephew! your grief is but folly,

In town you may find better prog.
Spouse tucked up doth in patens trudge it,
With handkerchief of prog, like trull with budget;
And eat by turns plumcake and judge it.

Swift's Miscel.

PROGENERATION. *n. f.* [*progenere*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.PROGENITOR. *n. f.* [*progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

Although these things be already past away by her progenitors,
former grants unto those lords, yet I could find a way to re-
medy a great part thereof.

Cong. ecc.

Like true subjects, sons of your progenitors,
Go cheerfully together.

Shakespeare.

All generations had hither come,
From all the ends of th' Earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor.

Milton.

Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in any one,
otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as progenitor over his own
descendants.

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our
progenitors, but representatives.

Addison.

PROGENY. *n. f.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation.

The sons of God have God's own natural son as a second
Adam from heaven, whose race and progeny they are by spi-
ritual and heavenly birth.

Hooker, b. v. f. 36.

Not me begotten of a shepherd swain,
But issu'd from the progeny of kings.

Shakespeare.

By promise he receives
Gift to his progeny of all that land.

Milton.

The base degenerate iron offspring ends;
A golden progeny from heav'n descends.

Dryden.

Thus shall we live in perfect bliss, and see
Deathselves ourselves, our num'rous progeny.

Dryden.

We are the more pleas'd to behold the throne surrounded
by a numerous progeny, when we consider the virtues of those
from whom they descend.

Addison's Freeholder.

PROGNOSTICABLE. *adj.* [from *prognosticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot be regular, and
therefore their effects not prognosticable like eclipses.

Brown.

To PROGNOSTICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] To foretell; to foreknow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had
prognosticated upon his nativity he would not outlive.

Clarend.

Unkill'd in schemes by planets to foreknow,
I neither will, nor can prognosticate.

Dryden.

PROGNOSTICATION. *n. f.* [from *prognosticate*.]

1. The act of foreknowing or foretelling.

If an oily palm be not a fruitful prognostication, I cannot
scratch mine ear.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra.

Raw as he is, and in the hottest day prognostication pro-
claims, shall he be set against a brick-wall, the sun looking
with a southward eye upon him, where he is to behold him,
with flies blown to death.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy
or prognostication of things to come, as it hath been hitherto
an history of things past.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

2. Foretoken.

He bid him farewell, arming himself in a black armour,
as a badge or prognostication of his mind.

Sidney.

PROGNOSTICATOR. *n. f.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foreteller; foreknower.

That astrologer, who made his almanack give a tolerable
account of the weather by a direct inversion of the common
prognosticators, to let his belief run quite counter to reports.

Government of the Tongue.

PROGNOSTICK. *adj.* [*prognostique*, Fr. *prognosticus*, Lat.] Fore-
tokening disease or recovery; foretelling; as, a prognostick
sign.

1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases.

Hippocrates's prognostick is generally true, that it is very
hard to resolve a small apoplexy.

Arbutnot.

2. A prediction.

Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be verily'd at last.

Swift.

3. A token forerunning.

Whatsoever you are or shall be, has been but an early prog-
nostick from what you were.

South.

Careful observers
By sure prognosticks may foretell a show'r.

Swift.

PROGRESS. *n. f.* [*progreus*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.]

1. Course; procession; passage.

I cannot, by the progress of the stars,
Give guess how near to-day.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

The moon begins
Her rosy progress smiling.

Milton.

The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,
And pleas'd pursue its progress through the skies.

Pope.

2. Advancement;

PRO

2. Advancement; motion forward.

Through all thy veins shall run
A cold and drowsy humour, which shall seize
Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep
His nat'ral progress, but surcease to beat.

Shakespeare.

This motion worketh in round at first, which way to de-
liver itself; and then worketh in progress, where it findeth
the deliverance easiest.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange progress
for ten hundred thousand men.

Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

Whoever understands the progress and revolutions of na-
ture, will see that neither the present form of the earth, nor
its first form, were permanent and immutable.

Burnet.

It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped in its pro-
gress in this space.

Locke.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at;
but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its
progress into the endless expansion.

Locke.

Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in whose writ-
ings I have made very little progress.

Swift's Miscel.

3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge.

Solon the wise his progress never ceas'd,
But still his learning with his days increas'd.

Denham.

It is strange, that men should not have made more progress
in the knowledge of these things.

Burnet.

Several defects in the understanding hinder it in its progress
to knowledge.

Locke.

Others despond at the first difficulty, and conclude, that
making any progress in knowledge, farther than serves their
ordinary business, is above their capacities.

Locke.

4. Removal from one place to another.

From Egypt arts their progress made to Greece,
Wrapt in the fable of the golden fleece.

Denham.

5. A journey of state; a circuit.

He gave order, that there should be nothing in his journey
like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the progress of
a king in full peace.

Bacon.

O may I live to hail the day,
When the glad nation shall survey
Their foreign, through his wide command,
Passing in progress o'er the land.

Addison.

To PROGRESS. *v. n.* [*progressus*, Lat.] To move forward; to pass. Not used.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That filverly doth progress on thy cheeks.

Shakespeare.

PROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*progressus*, Fr. *progressus*, Lat.]

1. Process; regular and gradual advance.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any
prismatic colour, were in arithmetical progression.

Newton.

2. Motion forward.

Those worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learn-
ing, are likely to find a clearer progression, when so many
rubs are levelled.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature should go-
vern, which in all progression is to go from the place one is
then in, to that which lies next to it.

Locke.

3. Course; passage.

He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or by the way
of progression, hath miscarried.

Shakespeare.

4. Intellectual advance.

For the saving the long progression of the thoughts to first
principles, the mind should provide several intermediate prin-
ciples.

Locke.

PROGRESSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progressus*.] Such as are in a
state of increase or advance.

They maintain their accomplished ends, and relapse not
again unto their progressional imperfections.

Brown.

PROGRESSIVE. *adj.* [*progressivus*, Fr. from *progressus*.] Going
forward; advancing.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so,
as they be still progressive, and not retrograde.

Bacon.

In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively;
but in statation, both together.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The progressive motion of this animal is made not by walk-
ing, but by leaping.

Ray on the Creation.

Their course
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still.

Milton.

Ere the progressive course of restless age
Performs three thousand times its annual stage,
May not our pow'r and learning be suppress'd,
And arts and empire learn to travel west?

Prior.

PROGRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progressivus*.] By gradual steps
or regular course.

The reason why they fall in that order, from the greatest
effects progressively to the least, is, because the greatest effects
denote a greater distance of the moon before the sun, and
consequently a nearer approach to her conjunction.

Holder.

PROGRESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *progressivus*.] The state of ad-
vancing.

To PROHIBIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat. *prohibere*, Fr.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.

She would not let them know of his close lying in that
prohibited place, because they would be offended.

Sidney.

PRO

The weightiest, which it did command them, are to us in
the gospel prohibited.

Hooker, b. iv. f. 11.

2. To debar; to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant
Bar'd over us, prohibit all egress.

Milton.

PROHIBITER. *n. f.* [from *prohibit*.] Forbider; interdicter.PROHIBITION. *n. f.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *prohibitio*, Lat. from *pro-*
hibit.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

Might there not be some other mystery in this prohibition,
than they think off?

Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a prohibition to divine,
That cravens my weak hand.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

He bestowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only
prohibition, to try his obedience.

Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

Let us not think hard
One easy prohibition, who enjoy
Free leave so large to all things else.

Milton's Par. Lost.

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly
of prohibitions; thou shalt not do such a thing.

Tillotson.

PROHIBITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit*.] Implying prohibition;
forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the
penalty annexed; because it has words prohibitory, as well as
a penalty annexed.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

To PROJECT. *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to cast forward.

Th' ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.

Pope.

2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror.

Diffusive of themselves where e'er they pass,
They make that warmth in others they expect;
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,

Dryden.

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and lati-
tude, projected on the meridian, a learner might much more
speedily advance himself in the knowledge of geography.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

3. [Projecter, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to con-
trive.

It ceases to be counsel, to compel men to assent to what-
ever tumultuary patrons shall project.

King Charles.

What fit we then projecting peace and war?
What desire,